

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1834.

NUMBER 24

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

MILLET & KING.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in advance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietors not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it. Communications and letters on business must be addressed, Post-paid.

POETRY.

MORNING, NOON, EVENING, AND NIGHT.

BY F. S. MILLER.

Tan morning star—the morning star—when the sun-beams brightly rise,
And gladden with their beams of light the distant eastern
And the night stars droop their purple wings before the
dawning ray,
The flowers open their rainbow leaves to welcome back
the day;
And every bird and mountain-bee, from woodland cell,
or bowery,
Come forth with joyous song and shout to hail the morn-
ing hour.

The noon-tide ray—the noon-tide ray—when the sun-
beams from on high
Look down upon each mountain top in pride and majesty;
The hills are clothed in the gorgeous beam, and the wood-
land streams flow on,
In golden sunshine, and in shade, in loveliness and song,
And ocean depths are gleaming low, and down to their
gem-lit mines,
The noon-day sun-light pierces through, to where the
coral shines;
The heavens above have not a cloud to veil the sun-
beam's power,
Earth, air, and sky, are shadowless, at the noon-tide's
sunny hour.

The evening star—the evening star—when the golden
light of day
Is sinking down beneath the sea, with a beautiful decay;
The twilight comes with her silent wing, spread o'er the
earth and sea,
The dew is falling to the ground and gleaming lawn
and lot;
The winds have hushed their gentle voice, and clear
their silver wings,
The waves are flowing to the shore with myrtle mur-
murs,
And hushed are every harp and song, in cradle, hall, and
bower,
Bird, bee, and bee, are gone to rest, at evening's
dewy hour.

The holy night—the holy night—when every voice is
still,
And the silver moon is rising o'er the dreamy Lutanian
hill;
When the shined stars are watching out, in beauty from
the sky,
And gazing down on every flower, and every sleeping
eye;
When the earth and sea are slumbering too, and night
breaks on the land,
Save the lone sound of a forest's stream, or a wandering
heron's cry.

It is an hour of beauty, of beauty, and delight—
It is an hour when eternity is watching o'er the night.

Excerpt from Greenough's "Fondle of Beauty."

Many are the paragraphs in the sacred writ-
ings, descriptive of the ocean. In the Apoc-
alypse, how sublime are those passages, where
an angel is represented, standing with one foot
on the sea, and the other on the land, with his
hand stretching to heaven: when at the sound
of a trumpet, a burning mountain falls into
the sea; a third part of which becomes an ocean
of blood. Equally sublime is the passage, where
St. John represents himself as beholding a new
earth, and a new heaven, with the sea fading
from existence.

Sometimes while gazing upon the ocean, we
meditate on the misfortunes of Eridania, who
lost fifty-six drams by a shipwreck; and some-
times we reflect on the violent storm, which de-
feated the purpose of Justinian the second.
The Emperor, remembering that hostilities had
been practised against him by the natives of the
Bosphorus, sent an army into their country for
the purpose of destroying them. Some were
slain by the sword; some were thrown into the
sea; and a vast number burnt alive. When
Justinian heard, however, that his soldiers had
spared the children, out of regard to their ten-
der age, such was the excess of his rage, that he
ordered them all to be brought to Constantinople,
that he might enjoy the superlative deli-
ght of seeing them all massacred. Ships were
despatched; 78,000 children were forcibly em-
barked; and they would all, assuredly have
perished by the sword, under the walls of the
tyrant's palace, had not a storm arisen soon af-
ter the ships had left the various ports, and driven
them. When this accident was reported to
Justinian, he broke out into the most violent ex-
pressions of rage, that his thirst for revenge
should have been so imperfectly gratified!

Walking, one calm summer evening by the
sea-shore, on the coast of Campania, I was medi-
tating on the deity, on nature, and on mankind.
Colonna reposed himself on the beach, over-
hung by the cliffs of Penne, and, meditat-
ing on many of the events, which had given
a colour to his imagination, and a tone to his

judgment, he found, after mixing with many
orders and descriptions of men, that the follow-
ing were among the melancholy results of ob-
servation and experience:—That wisdom is ob-
liged to be solitary; and that men of delicate
feelings, purity of mind, and refinement of hu-
manity, are, for the most part, martyrs to events,
they have no force to control. That to speak
of things as they are, and to relate circumstances
as they occur, is beyond the capacity of ninety
five men out of an hundred: for most men blend
falsehood with truth so carelessly, or so mali-
ciously, that to separate the one from the other
is more difficult, than to divide the tinctures of
Augustan marble. As a companion to which,
we are fated to lament, how large a portion of
mankind are credulous enough to believe any
thing; evasive enough to wish any thing; and
malicious enough to say any thing. And that,
in this awful suspense of truth, it is a luxury of
the highest order to have an enemy of a noble
mind; and a prophecy of immortality itself, to
be able to walk erect, during a long progress of
adversity. For wretched, pre-eminently wretched,
are those who stand, poor and friendless, on
the brink of the grave, without the golden con-
solation, arising from a life of excellent inten-
tions.

Years do not always bring experience; and
youth, for the most part, is more the season of
virtue, than manhood: for, with shame be it
spoken, for one crime which love commits,
the desire of fame, of wealth, and of distinction,
commits ninety, and an hundred, and a thou-
sand at the end of those. Some men speak
truth with as worthless an intention, as others
speak his hood: and while some would be sin-
cere, if it appeared to be their interest; others
would be honest, if it were to be poor.—
Some lose the world's esteem more by their
sentiments, than their actions; others more by
their actions than their sentiments: but more
than both by their views misconceived, or
their motives misunderstood. Men fall out
readily with those, with whom fortune falls out;
but divine is the allegory of Homer,
where he describes the children of Jupiter, fly-
ing after injustice, and accusing her at the throne
of heaven. As a recompense for this invidious
cruelty of mankind, the solitude which visits
the cultivated mind in misfortune is like the soli-
tude of a man, who makes his pilgrimage to
Jerusalem in the society of himself. A sweet
and peaceful constancy unfolds new percep-
tions of beauty: and he feels himself in posses-
sion of wealth, far more intrinsic than all the
golden tripods, that decorated the temples of
Apollo or Jupiter Ammon: health; imagination;
judgment; and consciousness of virtue.
Blest with these, Fortune scatters over his re-
grets the veil of oblivion; Time sheds a lus-
tre over his "snowy locks;" Fame erects to
him a monument; Honour sketches the design;
and Justice prescribes, and dignifies the epitaph.
Retiring from life with pleasure, with gratitude,
and expectation,

—In happier scenes to dwell,
He bids the cheerless world farewell.

THE SLANDERER.

Against slander there is no defence.—Hell
cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore
so fell a foe. It starts with a word—with a nod
—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile.
It is pestilence walking in darkness, spreading
contagion far and wide, which the most wary
traveller cannot avoid: it is the heart search-
ing dagger of the assassin; it is the poisoned
arrow whose wounds are incurable; it is the
mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder its
employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its
employment.

The man who breaks into my dwelling, or
meets me on the public road and robs me of
my property, does me injury. He stops me
on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard-
earned savings, involves me in difficulty, and
brings my family to penury and want. But he
does me an injury that can be repaired. In-
dustry and economy may again bring me into
circumstances of ease and affluence; and
smiles of gratitude may yet play upon the
cheeks of my offspring; as they receive the
small token of parental love.

The man who comes at midnight and fires
my dwelling, does me an injury—he burns my
roof, my pillow, my raiment, my very shelter
from the storm and tempest; but he does an
injury that can be repaired. The storm may
indeed beat upon me, and the chilling blasts
may assail me; but charity will receive me
into her dwelling, will give me food to eat, and
raiment to put on, will timely assist me, rais-
ing a new roof over the ashes of the old, and I
shall again sit by my own fireside, and taste the
sweets of friendship and my home.

But the man who circulates false reports
concerning my character; who exposes every
act of my life which may be represented to his
disadvantage; who goes first to this neighbor,
then to that, tells them all that he is very ten-
der of my reputation; and enjoins upon them
the strictest secrecy; and then fills their ears with
hearsays and rumors; and what is worse;
leaves them to dwell upon the hints and sug-
gestions of his own busy imagination. The
man who in this way "sifts from me my good
name," does me an injury that neither industry,

nor charity, nor time itself can repair. He has
told his tale of slander to an uncharitable world.
Some receive it as truth; others suspect that
they have heard in the highest coloring—add
to their inventions, and proclaim it at the cor-
ners of the streets and upon the house tops.—
Should I prove myself innocent, and attempt
to meet the scandal with contradiction, the sto-
ry of my disgrace outstrips me, and solicitude
to contradict it, excites suspicion of guilt.—
Should the slanderer confess his crime, the blot
is made, and his tears of repentance cannot
wash it out. I might as well recall the winds
or quench the stars, as recall the infamy, or
wipe out this foul stain from my character.

I attach a high value to my fellow men. I
cannot but wish that while I live among them,
I may hold a place in their affections, and be
treated with respect which is due my station.
A good name is rather to be chosen than rich-
es, or than 'precious ointment.'

'T is the immediate jewel of the soul,
The purest treasure mortal times afford.
Give me this, and I can face the frowns of for-
tune—can be pointed at as the child of poverty,
and still know what it is to be happy. Take
this away, and you strike a dagger into my
soul; you render life itself a burden. The
frowns of a world, the finger of scorn, and the
biss of contempt, are more than a man can
endure.

Yet, dear as reputation is, and in my soul's
just estimation prized above all price, it is not
too sacred for the slanderer to tarnish and de-
stroy. He can take from me the confidence of
my employers, the respect of my friends; can
blast my reputation with his pestilential breath,
and feel not a pang of remorse. He glories in
nothing so much as in the slaughter of charac-
ter. He would blight the fairest flower in the
garden of innocence, demolish the loftiest tem-
ple of human purity, and place his broad stamp
of infamy on the holiest servants of the living
God.

The slanderer has not the slightest pretext
of excuse to palliate his offence. A desire of
gain may urge some men to the commission of
crime; the incendiary and the assassin may be
excited by this base passion to perpetrate their
deeds of darkness and of death: but the man
who attacks me with slander, has no hope of
personal good; and if he robs me of character,
he

—Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed.
He gratifies the malice of his heart, adds
one more to the family of wretchedness and woe
—and enjoys a secret pleasure—yca, even tri-
umphs as he reflects on the infamous achieve-
ment.—[Badger's Messenger.]

THE HERMIT AND THE VISION.

It is told of a religious recluse, who in the
early ages of Christianity, betook himself to a
cave in upper Egypt, which in the times of the
Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies,
that he prayed morning, noon, and night, eating
only of the dates which some neighboring trees
afforded, and drinking of the water of the Nile.
At length the hermit became weary of life, and
he then prayed still more earnestly.

After this duty, one day he fell asleep, and
the vision of an angel appeared to him in a
dream, commanding him to rise and cut down a
neighboring palm tree, and make a rope of fi-
bres, and after it was done, the angel would
appear to him again. The hermit awoke and
instantly applied himself to obey the vision.

He travelled about, from place to place many
days before he could procure an axe, and during
his journey, he felt happier than he had
been for many years. His prayers were now
short and few; but what they wanted in length
and number, they outmeasured in fervency.
Having returned with the axe, he cut down
the tree; and with much labor and assiduity,
during several days, prepared the fibres to
make the rope; and, after a continuance of
daily occupation for some weeks, completed
the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit
as promised, and thus addressed him. "You
are now no longer weary of life, but happy.—
Know then, that man was made for labor, and
prayer also is his duty: the one as well as the
other is essential to his well being. Arise in
the morning; take the cord, and with it gird up
thy loins, and go forth into the world; let it be
a memorial to thee, of what God expects from
man, if he would be blessed with happiness on
earth."

For making Indian Cakes.—To one quart
of milk add three eggs—beat them well—then
add as much meal as will make a batter of the
same consistency as is used for buck wheat
cakes, pour it into a bake-kettle, and bake as
for other cakes. When some milk can be had,
it is to be preferred, into which put some peat-
least as for making biscuits.

When cakes are made according to the above
directions, most people prefer them to wheat
bread, and no doubt they are more healthy.
They should be eaten warm, and with a cup of
coffee make an excellent breakfast. In ad-
dition to all other recommendations, they are
economical.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN. The Editor of the
Philadelphia Pennsylvania, is in every sense
of the word, a wit. We never take up his paper,
without finding something to excite our risibili-
ty. In the number before us, we find the fol-
lowing "Code of Rules," which he recom-
mends to his Brother Editors as worthy of their
serious consideration.—[Bost. Republican.]

1st. Never sit down to your desk before
the irritation of the inward man is allayed by a
cup or two of warm coffee, and a hot roll; and
the irritation of the outward man subdued by a
passably clean "sark," and the removal of the
suffrage from the chin. Under these circum-
stances, the ideas are more bland and consen-
suous.

2nd. Place the wife and seven small chil-
dren out of earshot. See'd the one and whip
the others, by way of recreation, after the duties
of the press are over. It promotes the circula-
tion of the blood, and is good as an exer-
cise.

3d. Bar out all duns, devils, visitors and
correspondents. If they do come, say you
don't know them, and don't want to.

4th. Don't believe that every man oppo-
sed to you is a griffin, a vampire, or a kangaroo.
There is sometimes such a thing as an honest
difference of opinion, though it is hard to be-
lieve it.

5th. Listen to every one's advice, and fol-
low none. Splitting the difference will not do.
You must ride either before or behind.

6th. Never call a candidate for office a
miscreant, a bloody Turk, an abandoned profligate,
a rascal, a ragsman, a horse thief, or a
dog catcher, until you take him in the fact.—
The outcasts of the land are getting angry
that their titles should be taken from them,
and applied to such "bad company" as states-
men. There is no exception to this rule.—
During the fortnight preceding a city election,
the month preceding a state election, and the
six months preceding a presidential election,
you may say what you please. Those interest-
ing periods form a species of Saturnalia, when
men may indulge in "dry drunkenness" without
having it jotted against them.

7th. If an opponent calls you a fool, or a
dimmy-hammer, don't credit him, even if he
swears to it. This may be difficult at first, but
custom renders it easy. A doubt of your own
infallibility, like a piece of rennet, curdles the
milk of editorial kindness.

8th. Diet like a Hindoo on vegetable food.
Meat and spicy condiments heat the blood,
and exasperate the temper. Take a sedilix
powder twice a week, fasting. For dilute,
agua fontana, ter in die capienda.

A due fulfilment of these rules, will have a
whole-some effect. They will clear the com-
plexion, take the nose out of curl, slacken the
cordage of the visage, and perhaps so mend
the character of journalism, that its professors
will be credible witnesses in a court of justice.
If they are not observed, and nothing better is
offered, a proposition is on foot for the institu-
tion of a kind of editorial Magdalen Asylum,
into which they can retire when they have not
a rag of reputation left to shelter their naked
backs against the cold winds of detection, and
after a proper sojourn, return into the world,
and be bound apprentice to the woodsawing,
or some other respectable calling. We will
subscribe five dollars towards it, for who knows
what may happen.

The Bank's paper at Washington, not long
since, intimated that the Senate would refuse
to pass the necessary appropriation bill for the
support of Government, with a view to force
the Executive into a restoration of the depos-
ites. The Editors reckoned without their host.
—the bill has passed the Senate without opposi-
tion. We do not learn whether the opposi-
tion in that body had too much self-respect left
in them even in their madness, to consent to it,
or whether they concluded that it was useless to
attempt to force old Hickory.—[Age.]

The Windsor, Vt. Republican of the 27th
inst. states that in that town alone \$9500 has
been paid during the past year for Western
Flour, and that the amount expended for the
same article, in Chittenden, the adjoining coun-
ty, during the same period, is \$100,000. A
few years ago Vermont raised a surplus of wheat,
for which saw flour was a ready market. It is now
the reverse; and intelligent men think the an-
nual paid by our farmers for the article of
flour the last year, exceeds what they have re-
ceived for their wool, by many thousands of
dollars.

Mr. Trelawney.—A Charleston paper states
that Mr. Trelawney—the author of the "Ad-
ventures of a Younger Son"—intends to become
a citizen of South Carolina. He was in com-
pany with Governor Wayne during the late cam-
paign at Charleston, and much speculation
was excited by his "fiery looks, his swarthy
complexion, the piercing and doubting eye,
and the loose raven locks that gather o'er his
brow."

This gentleman, who was a military adven-
turer in Greece with Lord Byron, came over to
America for the express purpose of "making a
turn with the auditors."

During the administration of the elder Ad-
ams, the following was given by a gentleman
more noted for ignorance than for information,
"Our President. John Adams; May the man-
tel-piece of George Washington fall upon his
head." He meant Mantle.

The following prayer was made by an Irish-
man in the woods between New York and Can-
ada, in 1787:

"Lord have compassion upon me, a poor
unfortunate sinner, three thousand miles from
my own country, and seventy-five from any where
else."

Reflection.—"Charlotte," said a gentleman
to his daughter one day, "you are really too
easily and I fear never give yourself time for re-
flection." "Pon honor then Pa," replied the la-
dy, laughing, "you may make yourself perfect-
ly easy on that account, for I generally spend
half the day at the looking-glass."

The Springfield Somnambulist, as we learn
to day from medical and other authority, con-
nected with the Worcester Asylum, has been
completely cured; her disorder had its origin
in the stomach, through the immediate cause
after the paroxysms was a determination of
blood to the head. The cure has been effected
wholly by medical treatment.
[Boston Mercantile Journal.]

'Hould up, Pat, 'hould up yer horse—his
pouring down rain like the verry devil! 'And
so it is, fith!—so what's the use of standing—till
here, Ioney? 'Och! botheration to ye—and
are ye the big fool to be riding in such a shower
as this?'

Lorenzo Dow, is, or was preaching at Dan-
ville, Pa. In giving notice of his intention to
hold forth, he requested the ladies not to bring
their children when they came to hear him.—
He thought it was enough to have one crying
in the wilderness at a time.

A Curious Case.—In a Brussels paper it is
stated that a man reported himself to the police
as having stolen a set of gold ear-rings "from
the lady of his love," and demanded a commit-
tal to prison. After summoning the lady, her
testimony gave the lie to his representation, and
alleged it was only a plan of her lover to prevent
the performance of his promise to marry her—
preferring confinement in the loathsome walls of
a prison, to being united to a lovely woman.

Mr. Jekyll being told that Mr. Raine the Bar-
rister was engaged as counsel for a Mr. Hay,
inquired, if Raine was ever known to do good
to Hay?

A sturdy Democrat.—The governor one day
passed a "seat of learning." The scholars were
very mannerly, with one exception. "James,"
said the instructor, "why did you not make
your bow to the governor?" "Oh 'cause—if I
had, he would not have made one to me!"

Fashionable.—White neckcloths will now
be revived—and they ought to be—hog's bris-
tles and black bombazine, have borne sway
long enough. Gentlemen with black about
their necks have been refused admission to
King William's parties.

During a cause in which the boundaries of a
piece of land were to be ascertained, the coun-
cil of one part stated. "We lie on this side, my
Lord; and the council of the other part, said
we lie on this." The Chancellor stood up and
said, "If you lie on both sides, whom will you have
me to believe?"

A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he
was very severe, to his trade. The urchin was
a most audacious dog. One day the old gen-
tleman was attempting to harden a cold chisel
which he had made of foreign steel, but could
not succeed. "Horsewhip it father," exclaimed
the young one; "if that will not harden it, I don't
know what will."

Proscription.—The National Republicans
in Philadelphia have discharged eighty Watch-
men because they voted for the Democratic
ticket at the last election in that city. They
were all tears because Mr. Franklin dismiss-
ed two Clerks, but they can turn out of em-
ployment eighty poor laboring men, without a
twinge.

Tremendous Storms. On Saturday night,
the 14th, and Monday night, the 15th Dec.
our eastern seacoast was visited with two of the
most tremendous storms on record. The tide
rose to within six inches of the unprecedented
high tide in 1830. Great damage was done
to the shipping, a number of which are en-
tirely lost, with their crews; and a number
of houses erected on the beach were floated
off and their inhabitants drowned.
[Cincinnati (Ohio) Rep.]

If you have a loitering servant, place his din-
ner before him and send him off on an errand.
Ho that will thrive, must rise at five; he that
bath thriven may lie till seven.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 28, 1834.

We are happy to perceive that the Legislature of this State have taken up the subject of the removal of the deposits, with a view of making known to Congress the feelings of the people of Maine upon a matter which has become one of agitating interest to the whole community. We had occasion last week to bestow upon our opponents the deserved praise for their forbearance in not dragging in this topic on a question that was not necessarily connected with it. They now have their reward, in an opportunity of meeting the question fairly and manfully, and we were a little surprised to see them apparently disposed to shrink from it. The people of this State and of the country at large expected that the Legislature would express their opinions on this subject. The situation of the country imperatively demands it. When the despots of the Bank are using the rack and torture to obtain from their victims expressions unfavorable to the removal of the deposits—when they are purchasing petitions from all their slaves and hirelings—when they are stretching their power to the utmost and resorting to every means, even the basest, to procure a restoration of the means of corrupting the people, it well becomes—nay, it is the imperative duty of the unbought and unbribed freemen of our State to let their voice be heard—to tell this moneyed aristocracy that they are not corrupted by its favors nor awed by its frowns—that however much they may regret the distress it has the means and inclination to produce in some portions of the community, yet our fathers dared more than the utmost of its vengeance for the blessings they have bequeathed to us. We might not duly appreciate the blessings of liberty if we were not sometimes called upon for a sacrifice to maintain it. The people of this State, view with indignation, the attempts of a monied institution to control the government of our country, and to extort by threats, corruption and by bringing distress upon the people, a renewal of its charter or even a restoration of the deposits. If it were right that the deposits should be restored, convince the people of it by reason and argument and it would be done. But when threats and even force are employed—when attempts are made to compel the people to submit to its demands right or wrong—this provokes resistance. If that institution has now the power of extorting whatever it demands, then indeed we have no liberty left worth contending for and we may as well yield ourselves the humble servants of its will. But it certainly is worth one struggle before we surrender what we can never hope to recover but through revolution and blood.

We perceive by the papers that our Senator in Congress from this State Mr. Shepley has made a speech on the removal of the deposits, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers. This subject appears to be the all engrossing one in Congress, and we are happy to learn that Mr. Shepley has acquitted himself with honor and sustained the high reputation which he had acquired at home. His speech is spoken of in terms of high approbation by those who heard it, as having done honor to the democracy of Maine whom he represents.

We insert but little of the Congressional proceedings, as we find little in them that would be generally interesting to our readers.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We perceive that the project of a convention of Editors and publishers of papers in this State has been proposed and meets with a favorable reception. We are of opinion that much good might result from the proposed meeting. There are many subjects connected with the publishing of a paper on which there ought to be a mutual understanding between the brethren of the quill and type, by means of which much good would result to the brotherhood. We hope that the proposal may be carried into effect.

FIRE. On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the Cabinet-makers Shop of Capt. Jewett of Buckfield, while the workmen were at breakfast. The building was entirely consumed. We are informed that most of the furniture was saved, but a large quantity of lumber and materials were consumed. The building was insured for \$300. We were surprised upon a view of the ruins that the building in the vicinity should have been preserved. The weather as our readers will recollect was intensely cold, and many of those engaged in extinguishing the flames suffered severely in consequence. We have not learned the amount of loss sustained.

ERRATUM. In our last paper, in the obituary notice, the word efficient should be substituted for "official."

The Court of Common Pleas sits in this town this week. It is expected that Judge Whitman will preside.

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mr. Morris presented the resolutions of Ohio, approving of the removal of the deposits—instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to oppose the rechartering the Bank—and approving of the President's Veto upon Mr. Clay's Land bill.

Mr. Clay's resolution for affording relief from the pressure in the money market was taken up, debated by Messrs. Clay, Brown, Forsyth, Shepley and others, and finally laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Shepley addressed the Senate at length, against Mr. Clay's resolutions upon the removal of the deposits, but at three o'clock gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was subsequently withdrawn to allow the introduction by Mr. Webster, of resolutions requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate a copy of the official order or direction for changing the place of the deposit of the public money—a copy of the official bond of the Treasurer of the United States—and copies of all drafts, checks, or orders, issued in order to transfer the public moneys from the Bank of the U. States to the State Banks, selected as Banks of deposit.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mr. Adams (of Mass.) submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House copies of such instructions as have been given to the Collectors of the Customs since the 26th of December last.

Mr. Morris submitted a resolution, the consideration of which was postponed until Monday next, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the safe keeping, management, and disbursement of the same.

The House having resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Secretary's report on the deposits to the committee of ways and means; and the question being upon Mr. McDuffie's motion to add instructions to the committee to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the public faith, pledged by the charter of the said Bank, Mr. Cambreleng addressed the House in a speech of much point levelled against all classes of bank monopolies. When he had concluded, Seaborn Jones moved to strike out Mr. McDuffie's amendment, and insert instructions requiring the committee to inquire into the expediency of depositing the Revenue hereafter collected in the different States, where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capitals paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the Naval service for 1834, was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of altering or abolishing an "Act to abolish special pleading," passed March, 1831.

On motion of the same, Ordered, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of altering or repealing "an Act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors," passed March, 1831.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Bradbury introduced an order for the purpose of raising a committee, to consider the expediency of so amending the first section, 3d part of the 4th article of the Constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday in January annually, that said Legislature shall convene on the 2d or 3d Wednesday in August annually; and of passing a resolve empowering and directing the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, to notify the inhabitants thereof to give in their votes on the question at their next annual meeting in the month of September, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Monday, Jan. 20. The order from the House appointing a special committee to take into consideration the expediency of adopting Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature as to the Removal of the Deposits from the Bank of the United States, came up and was passed in concurrence.

Mr. Pierce then moved to reconsider the vote whereby it was passed for the purpose of amending; adopted.

Mr. Pierce then moved to amend by adding, "and also to inquire into the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States."

The question was then put, the amendment adopted, and the order passed as amended, and Messrs. Rogers, Cogswell, Pierce, Groton, and Emmons joined to the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Cobb stated that Hon. Anson G. Chandler, Senator elect from the 7th district, had arrived and signified his acceptance of the office, and he was designated to conduct Mr. Chandler before the Governor and Council that he might be qualified to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Senate concurred the House in referring to a Special Committee, the petition of Benjamin Jackson et al. that Mariners may be exempted from paying a poll tax; and joined to the Committee, on their part, Messrs. Labaree, Allen, Chandler, Sabine and Kelsey.

Mr. Cobb presented the petition of the Trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary for Legislative aid. Read and referred to the Committee on Literary Institutions.

Mr. Cogswell, from the Committee on petition of Wm. C. Allen, Register of Probate in York, for increase of salary, reported a Bill to raise the same to six hundred dollars, entitled a Bill additional regulating salaries of Registers of Probate. Report accepted—bill twice read, and passed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. Mr. Groton from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to cede to the United States, jurisdiction over the Arsenal at Augusta, which was read once and tomorrow assigned.

Mr. Rogers from the Committee on order in relation to repealing or altering an act relating to Special Pleadings, reported a Bill "additional to an act to abolish Special Pleadings," which was once read and tomorrow assigned.

Ordered, That Eli Royall et al. petitioners for the incorporation of Township No. 2 into a Plantation, have leave to take their petition from the files of the Senate.

Mr. Chandler, Senator elect, having been qualified by the Governor and Council, was admitted to his seat.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate concurred with the House in referring to a joint Special Committee consisting of the delegation from the county of Washington, a petition of Albert G. Lane, Register of Probate in that County, for increase of salary.

The Senate concurred with the House in passing the order requiring Literary Institutions asking aid from the State to submit an expose of the amount and disposition of their funds to the Committee on that subject.

Bill additional to an Act to abolish special pleadings was passed to be engrossed. The question on its passage was taken by yeas and nays. Mr. Prescott gave notice that he should to-morrow move a reconsideration.

Bills—to incorporate the Proprietors of Portland Hotel—to increase the capital stock of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank—additional regulating the tolls on Stillwater Canal, and extending the time for completing the same—ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Arsenal at Augusta—to incorporate the Bucksport and Calais Stage Company—to annex a part of York to South Berwick, were severally passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

Bill defining the time in which Public Statutes shall take effect was read twice and tomorrow assigned. [It provides that Statutes shall be published within 20 days after their enactment and take effect 20 days after their publication.]

Friday, Jan. 17.

Bill to incorporate Androscoggin Bank twice read and Tuesday assigned.

Bill additional to an "Act establishing the salaries of certain officers," was twice read and Monday assigned.

Mr. Clapp, of Portland, from committee on Banks and Banking, on petition of Canal Bank, reported a Bill additional to an Act to incorporate that Bank, increasing the number of Directors. Report accepted—bill once read and tomorrow assigned.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, reported on petition of Manufacturers and Traders Bank, a Bill to increase the capital stock of that Bank. Report accepted—bill twice read and Monday next assigned.

Mr. Washburn from the committee on Bills in Third Reading, reported without amendment the Bill defining the time when all public statutes shall take effect, and it was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Chadwick, of Gardiner, introduced a Preamble and Resolutions, respecting the West Point Academy, which after some debate, were indefinitely postponed, by a nearly unanimous vote. One of the resolutions authorizes the executive of this State to memorialize the President of the United States on the propriety of the establishment of a branch of the Military Academy at West Point, in each of the States in the Union, and to petition Congress to pass a bill making provisions therefor, in such form as they in their wisdom shall deem best calculated to promote the object of such institution.

Saturday, Jan. 18. Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth introduced an order, for the appointment of a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of passing resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this Legislature as to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Considerable debate ensued on this order, which finally passed by a vote of 102 to 43, and the following gentlemen were appointed to the committee on the part of the House, viz: Messrs. Jarvis of Ellsworth, McCrate of Nobleborough, Pierce of Portland, Bronson of

Anson, Allen of Lubec, Moore of Dover, Dumont of Hallowell, Woodman of Buxton, Bolster of Rumford, and True of Montville.

Monday Jan. 20. Petitions—of James W. Sanford et al.—of John Stewart et al. each for a new County: of Portland Mining and Railway Company for act of incorporation: of A. Curtis et al. to be incorporated into a Boom Company: of Philo Lewis et al. for same of Caleb Prentiss et al. for the location of a Road from Foxcroft to Moosehead Lake: of Inhabitants of Princeton for aid on the Baring and Houlton Road: of Inhabitants of Baileyville, for same: of Jotham Parsons et al. to be incorporated into a Whale Fishing Company: of Benjamin Spaulding et al. for the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas, and that a substitute may be provided: of Moses Wood et al. for assistance in making County Roads: of John Pitts et al. for the incorporation of the Ticonderoga Academy: of the first Universal Christian Society in Fryeburg, to rescind their charter; were severally read and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Bills—to incorporate the Bath Railway; to increase the capital stock of the Merchant's Bank: to increase the capital stock of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank: to incorporate the Androscoggin Bank: to incorporate the Proprietors of the Portland Hotel: severally passed to be engrossed.

Report on a Bill providing for the election of County Commissioners, from the Senate, that the same ought not to pass—read and ordered to lie on the table.

Bill to incorporate the Stillwater Mill Dam Company passed to be enacted.

The order from the Senate, in relation to altering the time of the meeting of the Legislature, came down, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Prince of Turner, Tuttle, Marshall, Lord of Kennebunk, Kimball of Portland, Barholder of Union, Sylvester, Sabine and Hutchings joined to the Committee, on the part of the House.

Report from the Senate, on a Bill for the appointment of Justices of Trials, that the same ought not to pass, was accepted in concurrence.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. The Order passed in the House on Saturday raising a Committee to consider the expediency of passing resolutions in relation to the removal of the Deposits, came from the Senate amended, so as that the Committee should also inquire into the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States. The amendment proposed by the Senate, was adopted without a division.

Mr. Fox, of Augusta, then moved further to amend by adding "and also to inquire into the expediency of passing resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature with regard to the removal of Mr. Duane." The question was put and the amendment rejected, on a division of 98 to 23.

Mr. Washburn from Committee on petition of the Universalist Society in Turner, reported a Bill to repeal the Act of Incorporation of that Society passed in 1805, which was twice read and tomorrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Parris of Buckfield, Ordered, that the several Literary Institutions, asking aid from the State, be required to render the committee on their investment and expenditures, to be reported by that Committee, in order that the Legislature may be better prepared to decide upon the claims of these institutions.

On motion of Mr. Merrow of Bowdoinham, Ordered, that the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to primary schools, inquire whether the provisions of an Act, passed Feb. 25, 1828, providing for the promotion of education, have been carried into effect, with leave to report a statement of facts.

Mr. Dumont submitted the following order—Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Executive of this State, to treat with Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

The question was then put and the motion rejected one hundred and nine to forty-eight.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

On motion of Mr. McIntire of York, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws as that the defendant in any suit, on which wood and timber land may have been attached, may be prevented from making strip and waste, on such attached land, pending the suit.

Ordered, That — be a Committee to take into consideration the subject of giving the several Registers of Deeds, salaries instead of their present incomes, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pierce moved to amend by inserting after Register of Deeds "and County Attorneys."

Mr. Washburn reported in a new draft the Resolve providing for the purchase of Greenleaf's Reports, and it was once read and tomorrow assigned.

Bills—to incorporate the town of Greenfield—to incorporate the Great Falls Bank—to set off Peaselee Morrell from Dearborn to Belgrade—to repeal an act incorporating the Universalist Society in Turner—additional to an act establishing the salaries of certain officers, [it provides that after the expiration of the term of the present Chief Justice, the salaries of the Justice of the S. J. Court shall be raised to \$1,600—to increase the capital stock of the Exchange Bank; were severally passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Jarvis from the joint special committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of passing resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature in relation to the removal of the Deposits, and also the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States, reported the following preamble and resolves.

Whereas, at an early period after the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, in accordance with the sentiments which he had uniformly expressed, the attention of Congress was called to the constitutionality and expediency of the renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank; and whereas the Bank has transcended its chartered limits in the management of its business transactions, and has abandoned the object of its creation, by engaging in political controversies, by wielding its power and influence to embarrass the administration of the General Government, and by bringing insolvency and distress upon the commercial community; and whereas the public security from such an institution consists less in its present pecuniary capacity to discharge its liabilities, than in the fidelity with which the trusts reposed in it have been executed; and whereas the abuse and misapplication of the powers conferred have destroyed the confidence of public in the officers of the Bank, and demonstrated that such powers endanger the stability of Republican Institutions: therefore

Resolved, That in the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the U. States, as well as in the manner of their removal, we recognize in the Administration an adherence to constitutional rights, and the performance of a public duty.

Resolved, That this Legislature entertain the same opinion as heretofore expressed by preceding Legislatures of this State, that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to oppose the restoration of the Deposits and the renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Preamble and these Resolves, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Abbott of Vassalboro moved that four hundred copies of the Preamble and Resolves be printed for the use of the Legislature—adopted. Adj.

[From the Boston Post.]

Washington, Jan. 13, 1834.—The Senate of late has been the principal point of attraction to strangers, both on account of interest and ease, as well as convenience and company. The opposition have hitherto occupied a pretty large space of the time; but the other party will now take their move, and turn the tables upon them.

When I passed in the morning Mr. Shepley was making some remarks on an incidental question, in reply to a portion of the contents of Mr. Clay's peek or half peek, I forgot which of letters received yesterday I believe.

The great subject is Deposits, and the whole argument distress, depression, derangement, bankruptcy, and ruin. The cue of the opposition is to detail the contents of pretended letters from their constituents, who live some where in some district, who are very respectable, very intelligent, very wealthy, very patriotic, very wise, very magnanimous—and very distressed! And if all of this does not move the Senate to tears and astonishment, why, gad! they are Administration men! And there's an argument for you under the fifth rib! It is all a humbug—not a splendid, but a very scurvy humbug.

Col. Benton put the matter to rights this morning, by remarking that the Senate could not notice the anonymous groans, unless they were thrown into the tangible form of a memorial, that the body of merchants were a shrewd intelligent and respectable class; and if the distress of the country was as great as some pretended, the merchants would probably have held their meetings, and memorialized Congress on the subject, if it required any Legislative interference; and he, for one, should be ready to consider the subject, and see what remedy could be applied.

Mr. Shepley spoke of the rise of the Eastern Lands notwithstanding universal depression of every interest. Mr. Silsby considered this a small matter; and knew every thing was falling. Mr. Preston stated a fact, viz: that South Carolina owned 6,000,000 of U. S. Bank Stock; and that it had fallen from 123 to 107, which he said was 20 per cent.—(but begging his pardon, he will find it is not 20 per cent.) and the State had lost a million by it—this is true. But what of that? they gained more than a million by the rise of the stock, and the profits of the Bank have been 11 per cent.

Judge Wilkins said, he was against all temporary expedients; restoring the deposits would not relieve the distress, if it were as great as pretended; and the mere removing them from one side of Chesnut street to the other could hardly have produced the distress.—The community would soon conform themselves to the change produced by the removal; and Congress should never, under any circumstances, adopt temporizing expedients.

Mr. Chambers thought the agricultural interests had received a mortal blow, grain was worth less by a sevenpenny bit by the bushel. Mr. Brown made some remarks, in which he was very pointed and ironical. His manner is very emphatic, and forcible; he makes a home thrust whenever he makes a lounge, his rebukes always brought up a blush from the opposition.

Mr. Shepley, after the scrub-races were over, commenced a very able argument on the sub-

ject of the two days. slanders thrice style, against their station, and rap of silence. Mr. Sepley the State having him.

DEAR SIR. ed a most poe Deposits measure of roration in a n met the reast point, expose upon the ener have each t powers of Mr futed most m or more e made in the e. And althoug adheres to his ther to the r igation or de struck home tion phalanx; sensibilities to sional. He p manner as ex men. He dr signate the c drawn with no doubt as which neither houn or Sprag go forth to the symptoms of than half red terests in his will not, cann ally, is in hap pervades the e need not fear unless an enti —unless an e shall take pnc founded in pr for examination proposition by ple is alike the all occasions, see in him a the man chang al character i impulses of fo endeavor to fo rect copy of h racy of Maine pleasure, with

A correspo Commerce rep as follows of from such a sc "When I en was engaged in Kendall. Wit the honor of a was instructed the same colle college which this country. earliest years always disting purity of purp in the pursui who could not won by gold, r his name had the Kitchens of

THE VO We refer, so iative proceed the people of t tions now bef try. Resoluti deposits—of t that subject re report of Mr. ing or directi tutes in Cong tion of the de charter of the were passed y decisive vote nine! Every one, Mr. Fox city. Such is New York, as tives, thus fre expression in phatic.—[Arg

THE Demo the vigor and movements of ery mail brin the appointm January state that that con merous and ei We have b meeting of the ly to the elec presidency, speaks of it a "Hundreds w turn home, admission. The med with a st

ject of the deposits, which will probably last two days. He answered the many slurs and slanders thrown out by the opposition, in a masterly style. Some of his shafts rattled so against their helmets, as to produce a strong sensation, and require from the Vice President a rap of silence.

Mr. Sepley will do honor to his State; and the State have done themselves honor by sending him.

[From the Argus.]

Washington City, Jan. 16, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Shepley has just concluded a most powerful argument in the Senate on the measure of removal on the part of the administration in a most triumphant manner. He has met the reasoning of the opposition at every point, exposed its fallacy and made war in turn upon the enemy. Southard, Clay and Calhoun have each been passed under the analyzing powers of Mr. S's mind, and their positions refuted most manfully. All concede that a better or more conclusive argument has not been made in the Senate during the present session. And although Mr. S. is a matter of fact man—adheres to his subject most closely, turning neither to the right or left to deal in either declamation or denunciation, he has on this occasion struck home repeated blows upon the opposition phalanx, such as cannot but arouse their sensibilities to the quick. Yet he was not personal. He pushed out his principles in such a manner as exhibited the lines that separate parties, leaving it for others to apply them to party men. He drew portraits, but left others to designate the originals. They were, however, drawn with such mastery of art, as could leave no doubt as to the originals. Much was said which neither Webster, Clay, Southard, Calhoun or Sprague can rest under, when it shall go forth to the public, without at least giving symptoms of uneasiness. Maine stands more than half redeemed in Mr. Shepley. Her interests in his keeping—her reputation in his care, will not, cannot suffer. His radicalism, politically, is in happy concord with the spirit which pervades the democracy of our State. Maine need not fear of being misrepresented by him, unless an entire change comes over his views—unless an entire revolution of his principles shall take place. For with him, all views are founded in principle. He resolves all things for examination into principle. He tests every proposition by some known principle. Principle is alike the starting point and boundary on all occasions, with him.—Hence, ere you will see in him a change, you may expect to see the man changed entirely—his whole intellectual character revolutionized, and the customary impulses of his mind supplanted,—gone. I will endeavor to forward you at an early day a correct copy of his speech, as I know the democracy of Maine will read it with interest, with pleasure, with exultation!

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce reports Mr. Shepley to have spoken as follows of Amos Kendall. A testimonial from such a source is worth having:—

"When I entered the chamber, Mr. Shepley was engaged in a very earnest eulogium on Amos Kendall. With that individual, he said, he had the honor of an intimate acquaintance. He was instructed with him in the same class, at the same college (Dartmouth we believe)—a college which had spread its name in light thro' this country. He had known him from his earliest years to ripest manhood—and he was always distinguished for intellectual power, for purity of purpose, and for unyielding firmness in the pursuit of that purpose. He was a man who could not be corrupted by flattery, nor won by gold, nor awed by power; and hence his name had been connected in scorn, with the Kitchens of the court, &c."

THE VOICE OF NEW YORK.

We refer, says the Albany Argus, to our legislative proceedings for the emphatic voice of the people of this State on the important questions now before congress and before the country. Resolutions approving the removal of the deposits—of the reasons of the President on that subject read to his Cabinet—and of the report of Mr. Secretary Taney—and requesting or directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States—were passed yesterday in the Assembly by the decisive vote of one hundred and eighteen to nine! Every member was in his seat except one, Mr. Fox, who has not yet arrived in the city. Such is the language of the People of New York, as spoken through their representatives, thus fresh from their constituents. The expression in the Senate will not be less emphatic.—[Argus.]

THE VOICE OF OHIO.

The Democracy of Ohio are moving with the vigor and spirit which characterises all the movements of that patriotic state. Nearly every mail brings the accounts of meetings for the appointment of delegates to the eighth of January state convention. We have no doubt that that convention was one of the most numerous and effective ever held in the state.

We have before us the proceedings of a meeting of the republicans of Cincinnati, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency. The Cincinnati Republican speaks of it as numerous beyond precedent. "Hundreds were reluctantly compelled to return home, after vainly attempting to obtain admission. The council chamber was crammed with a standing crowd—sitting was out of

the question, except with the president and secretaries. In this dense crowd but one sentiment prevailed—and that was 'Van Buren.' Every resolution was carried by universal bursts of—not of mere approval—but applause. Not one dissenting 'No' was heard in the chamber."

It is very evident, that the friends of Judge McLean, in starting the question of the presidency, and urging their partisans to take the field, have roused the democracy to exertions that will cover them with defeat.—[Albany Argus.]

A VOICE FROM NEW JERSEY!

The following Resolutions have been passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, by large majorities:—

Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm, the existence and gigantic power of a great money incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community, and we therefore solemnly believe the present Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, be instructed, and our members in the House of Representatives be requested to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the deposits of the Government moneys, believing as we do, the course of the Secretary, to have been constitutional, and that the public good requires its adoption.

Adjutant General's Report. This is an appropriate and well written paper mostly occupied with an able and eloquent appeal to the Legislature in behalf of our Militia System. We trust that it will receive the attention and exert the influence which are due to its merits.—The report states that there has been much negligence in making the annual returns, on the part of the Staff to whom that duty is confided, and suggests the propriety of providing by law, that no Adjutant or Inspector, whether Brigade or Division, shall receive any compensation for his services, until he shall have produced such certificates of the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties, in making the returns. The Adjutant General, from a personal inspection, reports, that the State's property, in the Arsenal at Portland and Bath, is in good condition. The propriety of repairing the building used as an arsenal at the latter place is suggested. All the sums, appropriated by the last Legislature, have been duly expended, except the sum of \$500, appropriated for the purchase of musical instruments, no part of which has been drawn from the Treasury.—Accompanying the Report is an abstract of the returns of the Militia for 1833, from which it appears—that the whole number of officers in commission is 2336—the whole number of non-commissioned officers and musicians, 6726—the whole number of privates, 31,637—the aggregate, 39,599. These are divided into 610 companies, giving an average of about 65 officers and soldiers to a company. Besides these, there are seven companies, from which no returns have been received, and which would make the aggregate about 40,000. Upon the same sheet is a schedule of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the Militia. Also accompanying the Report, are schedules of the State's property in the Arsenal at Portland and Bath. This property in 1827, was valued at \$156,597, since which time sufficient additions have been made to it to maintain that value, notwithstanding the delivery of some articles for the use of the Militia, and the supposed deterioration occasioned by time. Such an acquisition, says the Report, in case of any military emergency, cannot but be highly appreciated, nor can the means for its preservation be disregarded.—[Age.]

COL. CROCKETT'S SPEECH. The New York Standard publishes the speech which Col. Crockett intends to make, at the proper time, on the removal of the deposits. We have room only for an extract:—

Mr. Speaker, you've heard of the Big Mammoth who knocked off the thunder with his head when all the rest were shot by Old Manito at the Big Bone Lick. He, ye know, got hurt at last, jumped over the Ohio and streaked it beyond the Big Lakes at such a rate, that lightning could not catch him—he's dead, I killed him. When my constituents turned me out of Congress because I wouldn't vote to dower the widow Old Jackson wanted to marry, I thought I'd go and see if I couldn't find this big varmint. So I took my rifle and tomahawk and knife with a smart chance of powder and lead and off I starts. About a million of miles beyond Superior as well as I can judge (my Phileas Fogg I see knows Juggins) I can tell whereabouts I seed one evenin' a bill ahead without any brush on't and pretty soon I seed the settin sun shine under it like, and then I seed it move. Ar ye the there, my Old Fellow? see I. His teeth was bad and he was pullin up the Oak Trees and swallowin them roots and all for his supper. I knowed it was no use to shoot him. So I cut a pole fifty yards long and tied my knife to the end on't. While he was asleep that night I got right afore him and staid there till it was sunrise when he got up. I then stepped up and as soon as he seed me he shut his eyes, and see I with a voice that made his ears flop. You ugly old varmint if you dont stand still, I'll swallow ye in a minute. So he stood as still as a rock until I just walked up and cut his jugular with my knife. When I slong him across my shoulder and flung him

into Lake Superior, where you may see his bones now if you'll only look till you find 'em. Mr. Speaker, the claps here looks as if they didn't believe me! It's namin' strange; for they believe much bigger stories when the Lawyers tell 'em. Aint it so Mr. Binney? (Cries of order, order.) But if they wont believe this, I shant make 'em believe the Bank's the Treasury, and so my story's out.

Extraordinary Intelligence. A boarding school miss, wrote home to her friends, that the town where she lived had been visited by a tremendous storm, the snow having fallen as much as six inches circumference.

A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money; she added, by way of postscript. 'I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him.'

From The Daily Age.

THE SCREW.

The operations of the U. S. Bank to produce distress and embarrassment, begin to be felt through the country; and the Bank presses thereupon raise a cry against those who have and are doing their most to deprive the Bank of the power to do harm. The Boston Courier has a most lugubrious article on this subject, in which the editor speaks of several manufacturing establishments as about to suspend operations; and says:—

"Truly we see no reason to anticipate anything but a general closing up of all business at once."

We can find no more appropriate comment on this Jeremiad of the Courier than the following extract from an article recently published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce—a paper, let it be remembered, located in the most commercial city in the Union, professedly devoted to the mercantile interests, and opposed to the Administration.

On the whole we say to the community, look out for agitations about this time, especially while the debate on Mr. McDuffie's motion is going on in the House. But be not dismayed; it will all blow over, though to some the blast may do damage.

To the timid who have hoarded their treasures, fearful of what may happen, we say—disgorge. Your harvest time is rapidly passing away. Buy stock, buy notes, buy something, for depend upon it, the time is at hand when the tables will be turned, and you may cry through Wall street, "Money to loan, who'll borrow?" and nobody answer you.

To Mr. Biddle and his associates we say—give it one more turn; go on with your torments; "the son of Ananias will never complain." You may break a few of your friends, but ninety-nine out of one hundred will live it through. The shavers will fill their pockets, and other classes will empty theirs in part.—BUT REMEMBER YOU DEAL WITH A NATION WHICH REFUSED TO PAY DUTIES ON TEA.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee, of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

DIED.

In Turner, on the 25th December last, Mrs. Asenath Bradford, widow of the late William Bradford, aged 75 years.

In Waterville, on the 1st inst. Mr. Elijah Bates, aged about 40.

In Westbrook on the 2nd inst. Hon. Archibald Lewis, aged 81 years.

In Hallowell, Lucy Ann, daughter of Nathan Bachelder, Esq. aged 21.

TO LET.

A FARM, Pleasantly situated in the south-east part of Paris, on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron. Said farm will cut fifty tons of Hay, will be stocked with eighty sheep, &c. and other stock.

TERMS.—The subscriber will let said farm, for three years, on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises.

SOLOMON SHAW, Jr.
Paris, Jan. 25, 1834. 2m24.

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JACOB H. GREEN, one of the persons named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Russell Jr. late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Jacob H. Green give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

LEWIS JEWELL Administrator of the estate of Daniel G. Swan late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUBEN PRICE Administrator of the estate of Henry Coolidge, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ISAAC W. HOBBS,

late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JAMES HOBBS.

Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH KILGORE 2d,

late of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MOSES KILGORE.

Lovell, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HENRY HILL,

late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM HILL.

Denmark, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JEDEDIAH LONG,

late of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

DANIEL LONG.

Denmark, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

OLIVER GRISWOLD,

late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SARAH GRISWOLD.

Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BONNEY,

late of Sumner, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

URIAS BONNEY.

Sumner, Jan. 20, 1834. 3w24.

BLANKS FOR SALE, by

ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 1833.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:—Porter. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the lands in the town of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Porter for the year A. D. 1833, in the following sums, viz:

Owner's Name	Range	No. of Lot	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Debt	Sum Total
Unknown.							
C 1-2 no. 17	55	55	1.05	1.05			1.05
D 1-2 no. 17	55	55	1.05	1.05			1.05
C 2	50	50	.96	.96			.96
C 3	50	100	1.92	1.92			1.92
C 4	50	50	.96	.96			.96

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the 27th day of May next, so much of the said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said town of Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

JAMES FRENCH, 2d, Collector of Porter.

Porter, January 8th, 1834. 4w24.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:—Porter. ADDITIONAL MONEY TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Porter for the year A. D. 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Owner's Name	Range	No. of Lot	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Debt	Sum Total
Unknown.							
C 1-2 no. 17	55	55	.16	.16			.16
D 1-2 no. 17	55	55	.16	.16			.16
C 2	50	50	.13	.13			.13
C 3	50	100	.27	.27			.27
C 4	50	50	.13	.13			.13

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the 27th day of May next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said town of Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

JAMES FRENCH, 2d, Collector of Porter.

Porter, January 8th, 1834. 4w24.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss. TAKEN ON Execution, the same having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 22d day of February next at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises all the right in equity which Daniel H. Bonney has of redeeming a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Carthage in the County of Oxford, consisting of about 20 acres of land, water privilege, and a building for a Shingle Machine together with the water wheel and other gearing, the same being mortgaged to the town of Carthage for about \$175.—Also all the right and interest which the said Bonney has in and to the Store, House, land, &c. lately occupied by said Bonney, for the conveyance of which he holds the bond or obligation of Eliza Clark, Esq.

Terms liberal, and particulars given at the time and place of sale.

N. MAYHEW, Deft. Sh. ff.

Willon, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1834. 3w24.

Notice!

THE Subscriber will leave Paris on or about the first day of Feb. next. All persons indebted to him on account are requested to call and settle.—Those against whom he holds notes which have been due three months, must make immediate payment;—and those who have recently settled by note, are expected to make payment in part.

JOE HOLMES.

Paris, Jan. 20, 1834. 3w23.

Notice.

J. M. BUCK, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, has taken the stand formerly occupied by DOCT. JOE HOLMES, on Paris-Hill, where his professional services may at all times be commanded.—Call at S. NORRIS'.

Jan. 20, 1834. 1f23.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, of credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash business improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive orders in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 1f15.

School Books, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz:

American First Class Book 75 cts; National Reader, 50; Introduction to do. 25; Analytical Reader 25; Sequel to do. 50; Young Reader 17; Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42; National Spelling Book 17; Introduction to do. 8; Webster's do. 12-12; Whipple's Compound 65; Parley's Geography 25; Ingersoll's Grammar 50; Plak's do. 50; Greenleaf's do. 50; Campbell's 8; Walker's Dictionary 30; Webster's do. 71; Smith's Arithmetic 34; North American do. 1st part 10; do. 2d part 30; Temple's do. 25; Kime's do. 42; Colburn's do. 45; sequel 67; Wailes's do. 67; Pronouncing Testaments 30; do. 12-12; Bibles 34. Also—At prices equally low, Student's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetic, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Penmanship, Slates, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in schools.

—LIKEWISE—

All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore either by A. B. Barton or E. Livermore.—Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Cough Drops, British Oil, Essence Spruce, Salt Rheum Ointment, Brown's Drops for Pits, Itch Ointment, Opodeldoe, German Elixir, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic Scent, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c.

SMITH & BENNETT. I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett.—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to them.

E. LIVERMORE.

Norway-Village, Nov. 11, 1833. 2m12.

ALMANAC FOR 1834.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Leutenant Forwell, of the Navy, was induced, for the sake of carrying on a trade with the natives, to fix himself at the Bay of Natal, on the coast of Africa, under the sovereignty of a chief named Chaka, one of the most monstrous and inhuman characters that ever existed. The account of him by the Lieutenant appears scarcely credible. He puts to death men, women, and children, who oppose him; he keeps twelve hundred concubines, and those of whom he becomes tired he distributes among his officers. He suffers no one to see him eat or drink, his chiefs approach him in a crawling attitude; and if any one should laugh, or smile, or cough, or sneeze, he is put to death. One ugly person disturbed the serenity of his features he called "Take that man away and slay him; he makes me laugh."—(Quarterly Review.)

GOOD & CHEAP.

JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in South Paris a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries. Crockery, Glass, and Hired Ware. Said goods are new and fresh, and will be sold on as cheap as any in Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as Molasses, &c. &c.
Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Fat, &c.
South Paris, August 27, 1834.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled Accounts with the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle on or before the 10th day of February, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.
BENJAMIN F. CRAWFORD.
Paris, Jan. 13, 1834.

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this
OFFICE

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of STEPHEN BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethel in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of David Lusk late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of LEWIS J. STURTEVANT, Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Sturtevant late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of LUTHER WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of S. W. Swart late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of WILLIAM BARROWS, Administrator of the estate of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

WILLIAM BARROWS.
Hebron, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of JUDITH BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethel in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

JUDITH BARTLETT.
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of JAMES BACON, Administrator of the estate of Byron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

JAMES BACON.
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of LUTHER BRETT, Administrator of the estate of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

LUTHER BRETT.
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of BENJAMIN FORWELL, Administrator of the estate of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

BENJAMIN FORWELL.
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of CURUS WORMELL, Administrator of the estate of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

CURUS WORMELL.
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of ISHABOD BENSON, Administrator of the estate of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

ISHABOD BENSON.
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of ULIAM H. VIRGIN, Administrator of the estate of William Virgin late of Rumford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of BETSEY STEPHENS, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Stephens, Jr. late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of JOHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of John Ames late of Canton in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ON the petition of CHAISES, SLEIGH, &c., THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's Mills, South Paris, where he carries on the COACH and CHAIRS Making business in all its branches, in the most fashionable style and the best manner. Carriages are fitted and painted at short notice and on reasonable terms.

ROBERT SKILLINGS.
Aug. 5, 1833. [m]

BROAD LUTHER & CASSIMELLS, of New York, have just received a large assortment of PLAIN, WHITE, YELLOW, RED and GREEN, of ALL QUALITIES, PLAIDS & GARNETS, of every description, CHIEF, ROSE BLOOM, &c. &c. S-4, S-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, or GOOD QUALITY, RUSSIA DIAPERS, 1 bale of 50 pieces, at low prices, by yard or piece.

WANTED, 5000 yards domestic all Wool and Cotton & Wool Flannels. 500 yds. Pail'd Cloths—Also, white, black, Blue, Brown, Green and Mixt. Yarns, for which fair prices will be given, in exchange for Goods.

W. D. LITTLE, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, Sent 12, 1833.

The Novelist's Magazine.

The anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country, and to give the public a more varied and interesting reading, has induced the Proprietor of THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best Novel on a National subject, for publication. But by the Report submitted to the Proprietor, the manuscripts which would warrant the award of that premium, are therefore extended, as is also the amount, which it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion.

The undersigned, a committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscripts, and have given to the Proprietor of the Novelist's Magazine, "to the author of the best Novel, on a National Subject," the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

While the undersigned are not of that character which the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess several of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium.

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Proprietors of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a Premium of

\$750,

THE BEST NOVEL,

Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April, 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee, and the successful Work will be printed in a handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of the publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that, in addition to the SEVEN HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, he will be entitled to FIFTY DOLLARS for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold, during the continuation of the copyright, or FIVE DOLLARS for every Hundred, which when computed in the aggregate, will be a very liberal remuneration.

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How does the German Elixir operate to cure the above complaints? It dissolves all morbid irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system by perspiration or otherwise. It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heals the ulcerated surface, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country. SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, Dec. 27, 1833. cow3m20, printed wrapper. c6p1y

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of ISRAEL CHASE Guardian of Lydia F. Edes, a minor daughter of Benjamin Edes, late of Fayette in the County of Kennebec, respectfully shews that said minor is a sized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Livermore in the County of Oxford being a part of the same land on which Amos Edes, the Father of said Benjamin Edes formerly lived: that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

ISRAEL CHASE.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the second Tuesday of January 1834.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed in Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the second Tuesday of February next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.
Attest: E. T. BUDGE, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

DR. JEBB'S Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baron 1, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deep-seated, debility and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pre-arranged antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and successful cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended, for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 60 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1837.
Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to recount you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. One day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,
CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. Kinnison, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett Norway Village, where the above was had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.

SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, Dec. 27, 1833. cow3m20, printed wrapper. c6p1y

THE next morning, appointment, and reaching to the knight was began to mount down, and to keep a slight wait at a thousand such roses!—was the knight's lips were "Hush! hush stealing out from one of the ladder that Garlinda's here, however,